OPERATIONS TO JULY 3.

Additional Details of the Attack Upon Kenesaw Mountain.

Splendid Positions Gained by the Union Forces.

Empertant Orders Concerning Guerillas and Skulkers.

Evacuation of Kenesaw Mountain by the Enemy.

Sherman Advancing Upon Atlanta,

THE HERALD DESPATCHES. THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Mr. DeB. Randolph Keim's Despatches.

IN CAMP, NEAR KENESAW MOUNTAIN, GB , June 28, 1864. Vesterday there was a general attack along the line the entire military division. The part taken by the of the Cumberland and Oblo will be forwarded by

the correspondents attending those commands. I wil rote my own account particularly to the part taken by the Army of the Tenne see, with such general informs tion as I have been able to gather. On the 24th the Fifteenth corps, General Logan, was

dered to relieve the Fourteenth corps (Howard), the Davis the division of General Sweeny relieving the division of Osterhaus. General Bard's division was remith. Other changes were made, resulting in the novement of the Fourteenth corps about a mile to the These dispositions were made co the night of the

orning of the 27th, at eight o'clock precisely, it edience to orders, General Log u, with his command ple, to capture a small hill at the base of Little aw Mountain. The troops moved forward under e of a battery of twelve guns, supported by musketry. -In a short time our forces succeeded in securing the first the captured. In attempting to push utill further forward the troops were brought suddenly to a halt by the mediately in their frees of a precipice of wenty feet in helght, which it was impossible for the non to surmount. Finding this the case, to prevent unnecessary sacrifice of life, General Legan ordered our men to withdraw to the second line, which was now se-

While the troops of Logan's corps were actively en ed on the right Legget's division, of Blair's corps, was around on the extreme laft, and, assisted by Gerpight, east of Marietta. As this command was directed merely to make a feint, nothing more was attempted that to engage the enemy's attention while the main attack

we so gage the evemy's intention where the since was being made on other parts of the since.

DOLLES

The Sixteenth corps during the day also made an attack upon the evemy's line on its front, and gained some advantage in position.

I may remark here that General fludge this morning made his first appearance with the "two stars" recently structed him by the Senate.

The results of the day's work on the part of this army will some up in the senare made of positions much heaver

will som up in the economics of positions much hearer the enemy than before, and put our men in a bester posi-tion to push the enemy from his present works when the

exting ye storday's fight. Schollold's troops bore a conceptions and important share, and man some decisive extending to

ovaninge. L

Our losses a drying the engagement of yesterday were not been a drying the engagement of yesterday were not been at the latter by enthur rise for fits or carraiter among commanding officers was unbaually serore. The fifteent to corps alone lost eleven.

List of Fifteent to officing states and wounded.

Out A. V. Ris b, first the provided.

Out of the commanding officers with the commanded.

Out of the commanding officers with the commanded.

List, Col. Bis whill, 40th Billsons killed.

Data of Parr V. 27th Onlo, wounded.

Liout. Col. Sa withil 40th Bilants killed.
Oal. A.C. Perry, 27th Ohio, mounded.
Oal. Dan McC. Ok, commanding brigade in Davis' division, seriously wounded.
Capt. Perry, 55 in Hinosa, killed.
Oapt. Periry, 50 in Hinosa, killed.
Oapt. Periry, comedia.
The locace of the respective corps ware.—Fifteenth crops, which ben't the brant of the engagement of the fifth, six bondrad und thirty seven killed and wounded.
The locace of the other commands I have not been able before with any cortainty, though I presume they we'ce

The issues of the other common is presume they were been with any cortainly, toough I presume they were proportionably, as sovere as the corps of the Army of the

IN CAME, MEAR BIG SUANTY, Ga., June 30, 1804. By the affair of the 27th we have been enabled to pres the enemy still mere closely, and the next attack will Spect certainly witness the expalsion of Johnston's army organizations of the 28th.

On the morning of the 28th, at an early hour, our bat but irregular bembardment of his position during the crisis day. At about ten o'clock A. M., taking a gines, I cologies a suitable and prominent point, where I could be strage the effect of our projective. I can scarcely express the catisfaction I felt as I watched then striking the capat of the works, and authorizing in the vicinity of vicall groups of men. As I had abe glass fixed upon a partyr of about a score of rebel brants ymer stand og upen the svrapet a shell from one of our game ploughed through they and second to ex in their midst. When the omoke end dust bad chared I looked again and found fley had decamped. the batterier Johnston had erected, and which were fine works in the beginning, have been atmost entirely doby our cannoniers, imponued that es abandened them, depending upon the helding of

the position by muck-try.

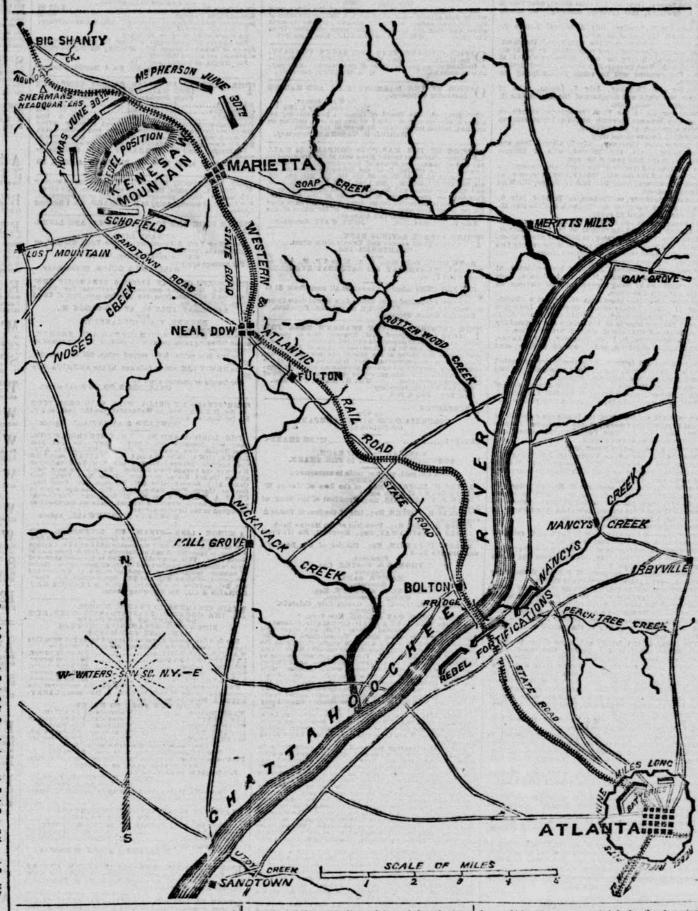
Towards night our fire slackened, and by dark had

Towards night our fire slackened, and by dark had mirely cessed. The most perfect quietude prevailed. which we had beheld during the day.

OPERATIONS ON THE 29TH. besied at the enemy from our betteries, but more for moral than majerial effect. Our futigue parties are purcome their work rapidly, and every moment we become attack, though a sorere one in casualties, Our meir pow possess decided advantages

SHERMAN'S ADVANCE UPON ATLANTA.

Positions of the Union Forces Previous to the Evacuation of Kenesaw Mountain-The Roads Leading to Atlanta-The Rebel Works Defending that Important Point, &c.



not act again on the aggressive until we are secured beyond all possibility of dispossession on the lines we now

At about baif-past two o'clock this morning, while headquarters were enjoying the most undisturbed, or rather noiseless, stumber—for in this country of jiggers, ticks, &o , it is impossible to be undisturbed—a half dozen wolleys from about a score of muskets were heard. Every officer pricked bis ears and listened In a few seconds a heavier voiley was heard. Every one now crept out of his biankets and made a remark; about a minute after a general fire of muskelry, and that of th most rapid and determined character, commenced. tespatched, to learn something of the cause of the disturbance; for it now nessed as if one of our corps the enemy in the severest combat. While the aids were burrying in search of information from the scene of conflict, a party of us crossed a skirt of timber about one bundred yards, and entered an open space commanding a full view of the mountain. The fire was now at its height; the flach of the enemy's cappop could be clearly seen at different points on the mountain side, while the musketry rammbled one constant exhibition of sheet lightning, our own batteries and mon replying with equal A'ter continuing the fire about thirty minutes. the heavy Gring ceased as suddenly as it begon, a stray

seturned, reporting the fire on Thomas' left and no signs of an attack. This morning revealed the raal cause of the disturbance. A small fatigue party of our men were attacked by a few of the enemy's the trebels expected. The rebel party fell back, giving, of cours e, exaggerated recounts of what had transpired. Being ah irmed and supposing our troops were preparing for assembly, they opened from their breastworks. Our men, who we're taking it quiesly behind their own defences. now in their turn became alarmed, supposing that the firing is licated the approach of the rebeis in order to drive them from the position they were holding. This ked to a rapid fire from our side. The upshot of the an air is that both parties, supposing the other latender to vaturely, opened fire; whereas neither is their breast wonks. Our loss on this occasion was one killed and six wear ded. While the fireg continued there were enough shots exchanged for a governl engagement. Lie affair, however, had a good effect in fire shing to the soldiers mater for a variety of piles and happy comments the

next day.

The AFFRARCHES OF KENERGY MOURTAIN AND THE RESEL POSITION.

Reners Mountain is made on of two elevations, joined almost at their summing one soing about eight hundred feet high end the other about one hundred test higher. Looking at them from the north side, they have the appearance of two imm me meeting, surrounded at the particle of the mountain rises, on the cast side rather gradually, describing almost a half dirice, thene failing upon the acet, about two bundred fort. The other portion point the first and rises to a still graduer begin, and being a bride more irregular. On the west side to then loses used a mountain aboutly in a straight line, and in breach is about two forth and the particle of the Renease, judging from what I have seen of it, is about four mise from seat to west, drawing a straight line, and in breach is about one mile. Its sides are covered with thick forests, broth and rock and boulders of various dimensions. It would be impossible—or nearly so, since the alorming of Lockent founts and the sides are covered with thick forests, broth and rock and boulders of various dimensions. It would be impossible—or nearly so, since the alorming of Lockent founts in—all least very hazardoms, and be an ended with savere less of life, to attempt to take the place in front. The positions of our series are now such that it will not be feedered of the evaluation of the position without so sewere an alternative.

The detection of the meuntain consist of a line of works. DOZE CAP.

guns, located at commanding points, and sharpshooters are to be seen popping away from all directions, from be-hind rocks, trees and ride pits, wherever our forces are not located. The flanks of the mountain are held by beavy bodies of infantry and artillery, and its rear is pro-tocted in a similar memore.

not located. The flanks of the mountain are held by beavy bodies of infanity and artillery, and its rear is protocted in a similar neoner.

This perition of the Western and Atlantic Radroad extending from the rear base of Kenesaw is now, for some purpose, in the most active employment by the enemy. Last inght the whistic of their locomotives could be plainly heard at several points on our ines, indicating a rapid transportation either to the front or the rear—the latter very probably. It is thought that Johnston is getting all his combersome and unsoccessary baggare to the south side of the Chattaboochee, in order to be ready for-evacuation, which he doubtless expects will be some occessary, and necessary bags when it is necessary.

What I have just stated in regard to activity in the rear of the mountain leads me to believe that the position will be evacuated before another week. This is also the opinion of a number of well advised officers.

DEFENCES BETWEEN MARKETTA AND THE CHATTABOOCHER. I understand that the country south of the Kenesaw loses its adaptation to defensive operations. If the enemy evacuate, he will be unable to stand at all between the mountain and Marietta, and south of the Kenesaw loses its adaptation to defensive operations. If the new part of the properties of the Chattaboochee. Between Marketta and the river he has thrown up a number of imperfect works, from which will be inflicted upon our advance as much damage as possible, and when pressed he will fall back until the river parates the two armies.

THE REEMY CAVARY.

The expectation of being able to hold Konesaw per sunded the robel cemmander to scatter his cavary more the new which will be inflicted upon our advance as much damage as possible, and when pressed he will fall back until the river separates the two armies.

THE REEMY CAVARY.

The expectation of being able to hold Konesaw per sunded the robel cemmander to scatter his cavary more the new part of the parates and the priver be not soon rendervoused, and employed in covering h

the attention of which is already engaged by General A.

J. Smith.

**Simeman's order about skulkers

**General Sherman has adopted a sound policy for the benefit of skulkers. Any soldier caught in the rear without proper authority to be there is taken up and sent to the front. They form a succial fatigue corps, and are thrown out in the most advanced positions, to throw up rille plus for the motoction of the brave soldier who never abandons the post of duty. This saves many valuable men at the excesse of those who are merely an incumbrance. I am pleased to say the corp of skulkers in this army is exceedingly small.

**The weather has reached a lrying intensity of heat; but the healthruinces of this region will no doubt relieve us of its injurious effects, which were so severely felt on the Missyssippi last summer. I have heard of but little sickness, and think I may say the health of the army as good.

While passing through this place en route for the North the following important order came to hand. Its im portance can be more particularly appreciated by these who have experienced the barbarities practised by the

who have experienced the barbarities practised by the who have experienced the barbarities practised by the same whom it is designed to punish:—

GRYKRAL ORDERS—NO. 2.

Heavenanther, District or Text Evowar. 1.

1. The frequent depredations committed upon the communications between Rydegard and the army in front, as well as the barbarties practised by placing torpedoes under the track to blow up trains containing side and wounded solders and the surface and the most stranger to the solders and the surface and the most stranger to super and the surface and the most stranger to surface and the surface and the most stranger to surface and the surface and the most stranger to surface and the surface and the most stranger to be surface and the first the first day of July, 1865, will be arreased and for the surface of the place times of any pass or station of trougs, after the 7th day of July, 1865, will be arreased and for care community and places to be suffered within the surface and the surface of the surface of the United States. All officers community is suffered by the general commanding the district or by superior authority, upon the Exceptions to this order will be made only by the general commanding the district or by superior authority, upon the most of the surface and that it is for the latera, of the federal arms that the earth applying to be a copied in of undoubted loy, any, and that it is for the latera, of the federal arms that the continued in the foregoing paragraph will keep containt paires on the road between that track and all the original and entretty and france that the part and form the track of the paragraph of a condition of the track of the paragraph of a condition of the track and all the strack and all the surface and arms, and resort the condition of the track of the paragraph of all the track and all the surface and the track and all the surface and the track of the paragraph of all the track and all the surface and track the surface and the track of the paragraph of all the track and

Upon my arrival here this evening a despatch was re-prived that Johnston evacuated Kenesaw Mountain, and the position was immediately occupied, General Shorman establishing his headquarters, at half-past eight o'clock b the morning, at Marietta. The evacuation was the he the morning, at Marietta. The evacuation was the result of a gradual closing in of the two flanks of our armics, which were, on the 50th, separated by a distance of only five miles. The whole army is now in motion in the direction of the Chattahocehee by several roads. It is penerally supposed Johnston will find it impossible to stay the march of our army for Atlanta. Accounts from the south indicate an intention to abandon the city. It is positively known that the rebel general has been moving machinery and other valuable materials to a more distant point.

THE BATTLE OF RENESAW.

MARKETTA, Ga., June 29, 1864. I write this despatch in haste, to send by the office

going home in charge of General Harker's body. There was an ominous silence along our lines th norming. Not a shot fired along our picket lines. Yet the cognescenti knew that a heavy storm was browing. Baird's and Davis' divisions of the Fourteenth corps had quietly shifted by night from the left to the right of the Fourth corps, and on the morning of the 27th Davis moved into position to the right of Newton's division, Fourth corps, with Baird's division a little thrown to the rear in reserve. Geary's division of the Twentieth corps had closed up on Davis, so as to engage the enemy at that point. Williams' and Butterfield's divisions were on the right of Geary, with Schodeld swinging round o the rebels' extreme right, and were now somewhat ad

The programme for the morning was, at eight o'clock Newton was to commence the assault on a strong knot the bands of the onemy, and from which their artifler; has considerably annoyed us. Stanley and Wood's divi thrown back en echelon, but within supporting distance Newt n's divison advanced in column by division

the One Hundred and Twenty-fith Ohio, Colonel Opdyke covering the front as skirmishers, followed by the Fifty first litinois. Our lines had to advance through a deus wood of trees and underwood and up a steep ascent. The enemy were intreuched behind a strong breastwork, brigade moved first, Kimball on his left, and Wagner con-

lifinois and another regiment exirmished heavily with the enemy, driving them back on their lines, but were lines now advanced to their support, when two robel hat-teries opened on their right and flank with a shower of the decimating fire of the enemy thinned their lines and made them waver. Our officers rushed forward and

fell back, our officers in vain trying to raily them.

Am ng the many officers who distinguished themselves on this occasion I must mention.

Captain Edward G. Whiteside, Adjutant General to General Harker, seeing the mon faitering, rushed for ward, pistol in hand, at their head, when he was struck by a ball through the thigh. His men helped him to his horse; but just then his horse was shat under him, and his ochiogeneral fell mortally wounded near him. Capt. Whiteside is a native of Pittsburg, and acted nobly in this fatal charge. Captain Whiteside's life was most probably saved by a pankuife which he had in his pourci, which turned the ball from the bone through the fleshy part of the thigh. The knife and ball were extracted from the wound.

Generals Kimball, Wagner and Harker, seeing their men giving way, railled them in person.

General Harker was a native of Mulligan Hill, New Jersey. He was a graduate of West Potst and a captain in the Fifteenth regulate of Gest Potst and a captain in the Fifteenth regulate of the coloneloy of the Sixty lifth Ohio, and was commissioned as a brigadier in September, 1863, for his bravery at the hattle of Chickamanua; 1st two horses at Chickamanua; was wounded and had a horse killed at Mission Filing; was also wounded and had a horse killed at Mission Filing; was also wounded and older the country has lost a brave modder and officent officer, his mee an officer whom they gioried in following, and who was always forcement where duty and denger called

I saw you preently lead on your men that I would so soon soe your corpse.

Our troops had now fallen back to their line of works, the robets all the time keeping up a marderous lire upon them from the shelter of their works, which they dare not leave. Our loss must be severe. Newton's division alone must have lost about six hundred men. Wood's and Starley's divisions were only partially engaged.

Davis' division, Fourteenth corps, was besyily engaged on the right of Newton. They, too, met with a slight

on the right of Newton. They, too, met with a sight repulse, and lost severely.
Colonel McCook, commanding a brigade, was severely wounded, besides several other valuacie officers.
Your correspondent there will give all particulars.
Garey's division engaged the enemy's skirminshers, driving them back to find works. His artillery materially amisted his advance.
It is reported that Schofield has repulsed the enemy on the extreme right.

THE LATEST.

Mr. W. F. G. Shanke' Despatch. Nasavilla, July 7-1:00 P. M.

There has been no Subting since June 27, except akis mishing on the extreme right, during the movement to the Chattaboochee river. The flank movement which re sulted in the evacuation of Kenesaw Mountain was begut on the evening after the failure of the assault of the 27th The enemy began the evacuation on the 20th of June haston is supposed to have crossed the Chattahoachee and is endeavoring to occupy the hill on the south side of the river, and opposite the mouth of Nickajack creek and Votler's creek; but persons from the front on the 4th report that opinions then prevailed that they were too late in effecting the crossing at the points named. Shorman has several good roads converging at Atlanta, which is not over twelve to fitteen s distant from the river. We have no positive assorance of the passage of the Chattahoochee by either army. Probably the first that will be heard positively of this will be from General Sherman himself.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Judge Culd's Regulations Touching the Transmission of Letters to the North from Richmond.

[From the Richmond papers.]

Robert Unid, Confederate Commissioner of Exchange, has established the following regulations to be observed by those who send letters to the North from Richmond. A compliance with these rules is necessary in order that letters may reach their destination:

1. All letters to go North by flag of truce must be sent to the "Bureau of Exchange, War (?) Department, Confederate States of America." (?)

2. Each letter must be enclosed in a separate envelope, and addressed, "Robert Ouid, Bureau of Exchange, Rich mond, Va."

These regulations will be rigidly enforced, and no let-

secting of the McCiellan Executive

Committee.

A MASS MEETING TO BE HELD IN UNION SQUARS. The McCeliau Executive Committee of this city beid meeting on Wednerday evening at the Sinciair House, corner of Broadway and Signth street, to perfect their errangements for a vigorous prosecution of the political mpaign, which will be fairly inaugurated after the adpurnment of the Chicago Convention. Hiram Keighum r., president of the committe, occupied the chair, and full delegations from cloven wards were present.

The only important business transacted was in relation

The only important business transacted was in relation to the busing of a mass meeting at Union square, sometime previous to the accombing of the chicago Convention, to dive extress ion to the feedings of the people of the metropolis respecting the propriety of nominating General McCleinan for the Presidency.

The chainsan and Dr. Sin into, of the Nineteenth ward, and several other grateforms, addressed the meeting on the subject, and all spreed that McCleina is the only man who can concentrate the conservative votes of the North in opposition to the re-election of Mr. Encoln.

Tr. sravens offered a receivition, which was manimously curried, that a mass meeting be hold speak some of George B. McCleinan for the Presidency, and that the said meeting be order the suspices of the "McCleinan Central Executive Committee."

After the passage of this revolution, and the transaction of some routing business, the meeting adjourned.

Amusements. Markana has been sung at this theatre this week to

very excellent bonses. We have so often noticed the performances of Madame Comto Borchard, Mr. Cambe and Mr. Campbell that we need only repeat our recommendation to go and hear them sing. This is the best English opera company ever heard in this country. The Pyne and Harrson troups cannot be compared to them as a whote, They are very well supported by the minor singers, and should be supported by the public also. How can we ever expect linglish opera if we persistently refuse to

The summer season at this theatre opened on Tuesday

last, under the maungement of Mr. Theodore Moss, with a new play, called the Winning Suit, and written by Mr. Lewis Filmore, of the London Times. The play has been very successful in England, and will doubtless be so here, as it has been purchased for representation in several parts of the country. The plot is not very complex Count Roderic, a virtuous lago, gets his handsome cousin, the Princess Orella, into all sorts of scrapes in order to force or intrigue her into marrying Don Pedro the King of Arragon. Why this is done is a reason of state. How it is done we shall not state, for fear of depriving our readers of the pleasure of find mg it out for themselves.

and Wednesday evenings and last night. The play is very picely placed upon the stage, and very fairly acted. Mrs. Sefton, as an old innkeeper, deserves the most of the praise. Beautiful lone Burke, with her charming Spanish song, comes next. Mr. Geo. Helland, as a lub-berly boy, and Mr. Norton, as a lubberly king, do the low comedy admirably. Miss Jones would play Orella better if she would not forget that the part is that of a young girl only twenty years of age. Charles Fisher and A. H. Davenport pleased the audience vastly. Mr. Ws. liamson, in a small part, distinguished bimself notice-

play—and what play is not improbable!—there is much to praise in the Winning Suif. The incidents are romantic enough for a midsummer night's dream. The language is singularly pure and apt, and the dialogue, although is singularly pure and apt, see the dissign state of the mode of its in blank worse, is term and telling and often quite pretional Mr. Mollenhauer scoppies excellent music, and laberwood displays some of his best beenery. Add to this that the theatro is very cool, even upon the choice out prove the winning soft to Mr. Moss, and autrant his the peccale who stay in town during the langed are.

IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA

Cushing, United states Navy-He Visited the Subarbs of Wilmington and Cape tures a Valuable Rebel Mall-Acting Master Howard Bays Provisions at & Down the River-How the Rebels were Outwitted at Every Point. &c., &c.

MB. GEORGE H. HART'S DESPATOH. BRATFORT, N. C., June 29, 1864.

One of the most daring reconnectsances made during Cogning, of the gunboat Menticello. On the night of the Master's Mate Howard), and succeeded in passing the Cape Fear river. After a marrow escape of being run course until Old Brunswick was reached, where hailed and fired upon, but successed in ing unscathed, by fergeing to pass down the river and crossing to the friendly cover of the opposite bank, He then continued his course up the river. By this artito intercept him as he came down the river, which they supposed was the direction taken.

At half-past two the next morning the captain had reached a point seven miles distant from Wilmington, where he caused the boat to be hauled on the banks and had now dawned, and it became necessary to calect

Soon after daylight the rebel steamers, blockade ru ners and transports, could be seen by the party plying and down the river, and, to fact, the flagship of the ret Commodore Lynch passed by, pennant flying, the dist guished gentleman entirely undenscious of the fact to a rifle to a steady hand could and would, but for obvidreasons, have given him his quietus. Two blockade teamers of the gest class passed up and one down during the first twenty-four hours. When night had fairly set in the captain prepared to aunch his boat, when two boats rounded the point, and, he supposed, having discovered his position, they designed to attack him; but it proved to be a returned fishs ing party. The entire party were captured-eight to number. Compeling them to act in the casacity of guider, he processed to examine all the fortifications, river obstructions and other objects of interest within three times of Wilmington. Here he was compelled to pass through a creek cun by through a cypress awamp.

awaited, came duly along, and he, with his entire mail, was captured.

On examination this proved to be a prize of value, there being unwards of two bundred documents, private and official, and many of are t is northance. The party, having thus tar labored accessabily, experienced the necessity for refreshment for the inner man, and assurdingly Manter's Make Howard garbed himself in the courier's dotates, and, mounting the same worthy's horse, proceeded twentures to a starc and purchased a supply of provisions with which he salely returned. The pickes the mate thought excitate, but did not feel disposed, in the litherar mond, to hoggie or best down.

Shortly after more pure sers were captured, and all that was now required to add to the edd of the achievement was to explore the cauter and mail from Whangton, whose advent was looked for at dwe P. M. The impatence of the party may be imagined, when it is stated that the mail would contain the day's papers issued and anytons to obtain the latest newscarly.

dark. The prisoners in esting the speed of the boats measures were then to depose of them by depriving one of the fab up basts of oars and sails indesting it, adrit in the indicate of the sails indicated in the sails of the sails of the sails of them on some irrindly bank. But while putting this blan into execution a stramer approached rapidly, and detected was only avoided by the party leaping into the water and holding on to the governor of the boat. The stemmer passing, the presence and not were one darfied Nothing of interest occurred on the route down the river small as a point between the bast rice at Brunswick and Fort Fisher, when a boat was discovered making randay towards the snore. After an exciting chase she was overtaken, and her occupants, consisting of six persons, four of whem were solonous, were taken on board and the robots out admit. From them thiermation was obtained that the robels were on the qui nice, having boats

public.
Captal Cushing continends Messus, Jones and Howard highly for their gallant conduct on this as on many preingles accesseds, and like a lies the crew with him.
The expedition was out three days and two nights.

Brigadier General George P. Morris, of the New York State militia, died to this city on Wedgesday last, and the (eneral services will be held to-day at noon, at Trinity Chapel, West Twenty-fifth street. Geo. Morris was born in Polladel-dia, on O tober 10, 1502, and at an Early age removed into this city. He was noted in the literary world, in which he commenced his career as a writer in the New York Gazet and the American. In August, 1523, he, with ramed Woodworth, started the New York Marror, which paper was discentinued on December 31, 1842. In despitation with Mr. Willis he, is 1843, cernmenced the New Merror, and in 1844 established the American Irrest, a weekly hurbad, and in November, 1846, changed the title to the House Journal, which is still in existence. Gea. Morris obtained a good reputation as a lysical writer, some of his sough having become very popular, and various editions of his pouns have already been published. Gen Morris has for many years resided at Undereniff, a fine country seat on the Hudson, nearly opposite West Foint. His remains will be taken to Cold-Bring, N. Y. for interescal. Gen. Morris con Geo. W. H. Horris—is now home, wounded, from the Army & the Potomao.

MR. P. L. ROCKES.

Mr. P. L. ROCKES. the teneral services will be held to-day at noon, at

Mr. P. L. Rogers, our neighbor, met with his death on Wednesday afternoon, from the effects of an accident re Wednesday are the day. It appears that while driving along the could to New Rochelle his horses became unmanageable nod he was thrown from his wagon, breaking his college and injuring his head. Funeral services will tall place to-morrow at 6t. Stephen's Church, Tweely-eights

Fort McClery Garrisoned-Vice Prest dent Hamilin Among the Privates. Baxoos, Me, July 7, 1864. Company A, State Guard, which was ordered to garry and the belowy, set the morning, and the baseline and three men. Among the privates is the Hamilton Hamilton.